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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/751,815	12/29/2000	William T. Andros	6988-1	8479

7590 03/02/2007  
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EXAMINER
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MORGAN, ROBERT W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3626

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/02/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/751,815

Applicant(s)

ANDROS ET AL.

Examiner

Robert W. Morgan

Art Unit

3626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 September 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-16 and 18-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-16 and 18-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Notice to Applicant***

1. In the amendment filed 9/13/06 the following has occurred: Claims 1-3, 6, 8, 9, 14, 21, 22, 30 and 40 have been amended and claims 41-45 have been added. Now claims 1-3, 5-16 and 18-45 are presented for examination.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 8 is objected to because of the following informalities: page 5, line 17-19 reads "said said search being based upon" should read "said search being based upon". Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 5, 14-16, 18 and 38-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,774,671 to Satoh in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,832,447 to Rieker et al.

As per claim 1, Satoh teaches the steps of receiving from a requesting computer a request for consumer information from a user (the request identifying a customer) and retrieving the requested consumer information corresponding to the identified consumer from at least one network location (the consumer information comprises at least one data item) (Col.1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13 and Col. 5, Ln. 65-Col. 6, Ln. 17).

Art Unit: 3626

Satoh fails to teach:

--the claimed retrieving including search of eligibility information stored at each of said plurality of different network location, said search being based upon said plurality of data items and performed to determine whether said consumer has medical insurance coverage and, if so, with which of a plurality of different insurers;

--the claimed verifying the identity of said consumer of medical services from at least one other network location, said verifying including a search of consumer identity verification information stored at a different plurality of network locations located remote from one another, said search of identity verification information being based upon at least one additional data item;

--the claimed using a transfer agent containing a plurality of different data structures associating different requestors of medical insurance information with different computer programs, organizing and formatting the retrieved medical insurance information based upon a predefined data structure uniquely associated with a particular requestor who requested the medical information, and transferring at least one of said data items to a corresponding field in a user interface of a computer based upon the predefined data structure, the predefined data structure indicating one or more types of information and a data presentation format pre-selected by the requestor; and

--the claimed repeating step (a)-(d) if at least a portion of said medical insurance information or said verification information retrieved from said different network locations does not match or is inconsistent with medical insurance or verification information retrieved from another of said plurality of different locations or with medical insurance or verification

Art Unit: 3626

information previously supplied by said consumer of medical services, wherein steps (a)-(d) are repeated using a different combination or permutation of characters of the character string of at least one of said data items.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers. Furthermore, Rieker teaches at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61). Additionally, Rieker teaches at control process (174, 7F) information is checked by comparing the format of received message containing eligibility information against format standards for the particular gateway (116, Fig. 2) (transfer agent) and assuming all information is correct the control process (174, Fig. 7F) generates a response (see: column 11, lines 65 to column 12, lines 5 and column 10, lines 56-58). In addition, Rieker teaches that at block 350 the control process 174 matches insurance eligibility information from the appropriate data in gateway (116, Fig. 2) with patient-

Art Unit: 3626

specific information and if there is an error such that the information does not match the process is returned to block 252 (see: column 11, lines 52-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art the invention was made to include a plurality of network locations located remote from one another to retrieve and verify consumer eligibility as taught by Rieker with the system as taught by the Satoh with the motivation of obtaining timely, accurate and complete health insurance eligibility information for each incoming patient (see: Rieker: column 1, lines 28-31).

As per claim 2, in Satoh the user is authenticated (Col. 4, Ln. 31-39).

As per claim 3, in Satoh the user information comprises demographic information (Figure 8 and Col. 4, Ln. 32-42).

As per claim 5, in Satoh the user is provided information regarding services (Col. 1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13) and the examiner takes the position that it is within the scope of Satoh that these services include consumer insurance and credit card information.

As per claim 14, which is directed towards a machine readable storage medium, Satoh teaches the steps of retrieving the requested consumer information corresponding to the identified consumer from at least one network location (the consumer information comprises at least one data item) (Col.1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13 and Col. 5, Ln. 65-Col. 6, Ln. 17).

Satoh fails to teach:

--the claimed receiving from a requesting computer a request for consumer medical insurance information, said request being received at a plurality of different network locations remote from one another; and

--the claimed retrieving including search of eligibility information for at least two insurance carriers to determine medical insurance coverage.

--the claimed using a transfer agent containing a plurality of different data structures associating different requestors of medical insurance information with different computer programs, and organizing and formatting the retrieved medical insurance information based upon a predefined data structure uniquely associated with a particular requestor who requested the medical information, and transferring at least one of said data items to a corresponding field in a user interface of a computer based upon the predefined data structure, the predefined data structure indicating one or more types of information and a data presentation format pre-selected by the requestor.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers. Furthermore, Rieker teaches at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61). Additionally, Rieker

Art Unit: 3626

teaches at control process (174, 7F) information is checked by comparing the format of received message containing eligibility information against format standards for the particular gateway (116, Fig. 2) (transfer agent) and assuming all information is correct the control process (174, Fig. 7F) generates a response (see: column 11, lines 65 to column 12, lines 5 and column 10, lines 56-58). In addition, Rieker teaches that at block 350 the control process 174 matches insurance eligibility information from the appropriate data in gateway (116, Fig. 2) with patient-specific information and if there is an error such that the information does not match the process is returned to block 252 (see: column 11, lines 52-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art the invention was made to include a plurality of network locations located remote from one another to retrieve and verify consumer eligibility as taught by Rieker with the system as taught by the Satoh with the motivation of obtaining timely, accurate and complete health insurance eligibility information for each incoming patient (see: Rieker: column 1, lines 28-31).

As per claim 15, in Satoh the user is authenticated (Col. 4, Ln. 31-39).

As per claim 16, in Satoh the user information comprises demographic information (Figure 8 and Col. 4, Ln. 32-42).

As per claim 18, in Satoh the user is provided information regarding services (Col. 1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13) and the examiner takes the position that it is within the scope of Satoh that these services include consumer insurance and credit card information.

As per claim 38, Satoh teaches that user information comprises demographic information (see: Satoh: Figure 8 and Col. 4, Ln. 32-42). In addition, Satoh teaches the steps of retrieving the requested consumer information corresponding to the identified consumer from at least one



Art Unit: 3626

network location (the consumer information comprises at least one data item) (see: Satoh: Col.1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13 and Col. 5, Ln. 65-Col. 6, Ln. 17).

Satoh fails to teach the claimed retrieving information relating to said consumer of medical services if said consumer is determined, based upon retrieved consumer medical insurance information, not to be insured by at least one medical insurer, said information being retrieved from another plurality network locations located remotely from one another; and

--the claimed determining a creditworthiness of said consumer based upon retrieved information.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors (carriers) computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification. Furthermore, Rieker teaches that the real-time insurance eligibility information allows health care provider to ask patient about alternate insurance/payment ability if asserted insurance eligibility is not verified (see: column 4, lines 45-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art the invention was made to include a plurality of network locations located remote from one another

Art Unit: 3626

to retrieve and verify consumer eligibility as taught by Rieker with the system as taught by Satoh with the motivation of obtaining timely, accurate and complete health insurance eligibility information for each incoming patient (see: Rieker: column 1, lines 28-31).

As per claim 39, Satoh fails to explicitly teach electronically generating an appointment schedule and billing form for said consumer if said consumer is determined based upon retrieved consumer medical insurance information to be insured by at least one medical insurer.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including a billing record (702, Fig. 9D) that includes a date/time stamp field (704, Fig. 9D) and patient request ID request field (706, Fig. 9D) (see: column 12, lines 21-24). The Examiner considers the billing record (billing form) to also include an appointment schedule.

The motivation to combining the teachings of Rieker with the system as taught by Satoh are discussed in rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

As per claim 40, Satoh teaches the steps of retrieving the requested consumer information corresponding to the identified consumer from at least one network location (the consumer information comprises at least one data item) (Col.1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13 and Col. 5, Ln. 65-Col. 6, Ln. 17).

Satoh fails to teach:

----the claimed retrieving including search of eligibility information relating to at least two insurance carriers to determine medical insurance coverage being stored at each of said plurality of different network location to determine whether said consumer has medical insurance

Art Unit: 3626

coverage and, if so, with which insurer, said retrieved consumer medical insurance information comprising at least medical insurance eligibility information relating to said consumer;

(c) verifying the identity of said consumer from at least one over network location;

(d) defining a creditworthiness of said consumer if, based upon retrieved consumer medical insurance information said consumer is determined not to be insured by at least one medical insurer, said determining being based upon credit information retrieved from at least one of a different plurality of network locations and including a search of credit information specific to the verified identity of said consumer, said credit information being stored at one or more of said different plurality of network location;

e) using a transfer agent containing a plurality of different data structures associated different requestors of demographic information and medical insurance information with different computer programs to organized and format said retrieved consumer demographic information and said consumer medical insurance information based upon a predefined data structure associated with a particular requestor who requested the medical insurance information, and transferring at least one data item from the retrieved consumer information to a corresponding field in a user interface in a requesting computer based upon the predefined data structure, the predefined data structure indicating one or more types of information and a data presentation format pre-selected by the consumer; and

f) electronically generating an appointment schedule and billing form for said consumer if said consumer is determined based upon retrieved information to be insured by at least one medical insurer and/or to be creditworthy.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification. Additionally, Rieker teaches that the real-time insurance eligibility information allows health care provider to ask patient about alternate insurance/payment ability if asserted insurance eligibility is not verified (see: column 4, lines 45-48). The Examiner considers that during the verification of health insurance eligibility a creditworthiness check is perform, before asking the patient about alternate payment options. Furthermore, Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including a billing record (702, Fig. 9D) that includes a date/time stamp field (704, Fig. 9D) and patient request ID request field (706, Fig. 9D) (see: column 12, lines 21-24). The Examiner considers the billing record (billing form) to also include an appointment schedule. Rieker also teaches at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61). Additionally, Rieker teaches at control process (174, 7F) information is checked by comparing the format of received message containing eligibility information against format standards for the particular gateway

Art Unit: 3626

(116, Fig. 2) (transfer agent) and assuming all information is correct the control process (174, Fig. 7F) generates a response (see: column 11, lines 65 to column 12, lines 5 and column 10, lines 56-58). In addition, Rieker teaches that at block 350 the control process 174 matches insurance eligibility information from the appropriate data in gateway (116, Fig. 2) with patient-specific information and if there is an error such that the information does not match the process is returned to block 252 (see: column 11, lines 52-58).

The motivation to combining the teachings of Rieker with the system as taught by Satoh are discussed in rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

As per claim 41, Satoh teaches the steps of receiving from a requesting computer a request for consumer information from a user (receiving a common identifier associated with the consumer) and retrieving the requested consumer information corresponding to the identified consumer from at least one network location (the consumer information comprises at least one data item) (Col.1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13 and Col. 5, Ln. 65-Col. 6, Ln. 17).

Satoh fails to teach:

--the claimed searching a plurality of medical insurance databases stored in a plurality of network-connected nodes located remotely from one another to determine whether the consumer identified by the common identifier is covered under one or more insurance plans;

--the claimed if no determination is made that the consumer is covered by at least one insurance plan, obtaining at least one supplemental identifier corresponding to the common identifier and re-searching each of the plurality of medical insurance databases to determine based upon the at least one supplemental identifier whether the consumer identified by the common identifier is covered under one or more insurance plans, wherein the plurality of

Art Unit: 3626

medical insurance databases is re-searched at least once using each supplemental identifier obtained;

--the claimed searching a plurality of consumer information databases not associated with the medical insurance databases to identify consumer information corresponding to the consumer, and comparing data obtained from the consumer information databases with data obtained from the medical insurance databases to identify whether any data discrepancies occur;

--the claimed if at least one data discrepancy is identified, repeating the searching steps until the at least one discrepancy is resolved; and

--the claimed determining which medical insurance plan provides primary coverage if the consumer is covered by more than one medical insurance plan.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers. Furthermore, Rieker teaches at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61). Additionally, Rieker

Art Unit: 3626

teaches at control process (174, 7F) information is checked by comparing the format of received message containing eligibility information against format standards for the particular gateway (116, Fig. 2) (transfer agent) and assuming all information is correct the control process (174, Fig. 7F) generates a response (see: column 11, lines 65 to column 12, lines 5 and column 10, lines 56-58). In addition, Rieker teaches that at block 350 the control process 174 matches insurance eligibility information from the appropriate data in gateway (116, Fig. 2) with patient-specific information and if there is an error such that the information does not match the process is returned to block 252 (see: column 11, lines 52-58).

The obviousness of combining the teachings of Rieker with the system as taught by Satoh are discussed in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

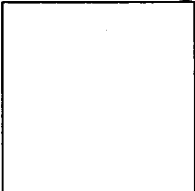
As per claim 42, Rieker teaches claimed receiving step comprises receiving at least one of a name, a social security number, a credit card number, a telephone number associated with the consumer, a name of an individual related to the consumer, and an alias for the consumer. This limitation is met by at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61)

As per claim 43, Satoh and Rieker teach the claimed highlighting pre-selected data obtained from at least one of the plurality of medical insurance databases, wherein the pre-selected data is pre-selected by a particular medical service provider requesting medical insurance information. This limitation is met by the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) that has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: Rieker: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2).

Art Unit: 3626

The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include databases of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers. In addition, Satoh and Rieker teach at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: Rieker: column 8, lines 50-61). The Examiner considers the selected patient's name or the name of responsible party as highlighted information.

As per claim 44, Satoh and Rieker teaches data gateway (116, Fig. 2) that has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: Rieker: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers.

 Satoh and Rieker fail to teach the claimed pre-selected data comprises at least one of co-pay and remaining deductible data.

However, it is well known in the medical industry to receive data from medical databases that include co-pay data and remaining deductible data to insure the accuracy of patient's expense and medical insurance company's expenses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include selecting and receiving co-pay data with system as taught by Satoh and Rieker with the motivation of providing the patient and physician with reliable and dependable medical insurance information thereby assisting the physician in giving the best medical treatment to the patient.



As per claim 45, Satoh teaches the steps of receiving from a requesting computer a request for consumer information from a user (receiving a plurality of data items from at least one of the medical insurance databases) and retrieving the requested consumer information corresponding to the identified consumer from at least one network location (Col.1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13 and Col. 5, Ln. 65-Col. 6, Ln. 17).

Satoh fails to teach:

--the claimed in response to a query to plurality of medical insurance databases stored in a plurality of network-connected nodes located remotely from one another, searching the plurality of data items based upon a common identifier to determine whether a consumer identified by the common identifier is covered under one or more insurance plans;

--the claimed if no determination is made that the consumer is covered by at least one insurance plan, obtaining at least one supplemental identifier corresponding to the common identifier and re-searching each of the plurality of medical insurance databases to determine based upon the at least one supplemental identifier whether the consumer identified by the common identifier is covered under one or more insurance plans, wherein the plurality of medical insurance databases is re-searched at least once using each supplemental identifier obtained; and

--the claimed determining which medical insurance plan provides primary coverage if the consumer is covered by more than one medical insurance plan.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the

Art Unit: 3626

eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers. Furthermore, Rieker teaches at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61). Additionally, Rieker teaches at control process (174, 7F) information is checked by comparing the format of received message containing eligibility information against format standards for the particular gateway (116, Fig. 2) (transfer agent) and assuming all information is correct the control process (174, Fig. 7F) generates a response (see: column 11, lines 65 to column 12, lines 5 and column 10, lines 56-58). In addition, Rieker teaches that at block 350 the control process 174 matches insurance eligibility information from the appropriate data in gateway (116, Fig. 2) with patient-specific information and if there is an error such that the information does not match the process is returned to block 252 (see: column 11, lines 52-58).

The obviousness of combining the teachings of Rieker with the system as taught by Satoh are discussed in the rejection of claim 1, and incorporated herein.

5. Claims 7 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patent No. 5,774,671 to Satoh in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,832,447 to Rieker et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,675,637 to Szlam et al.

Art Unit: 3626

As per claims 7 and 20, Satoh and Rieker fail to teach uses screen scraping technology.

Szlam teaches a method for automatically obtaining and presenting data from multiple data sources using a screen-scraping feature (see: Col. 12, Ln. 4-28 and Col. 17, Ln. 53-Col. 18, Ln. 5).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have included the screen-scraping feature as taught in Szlam with the system as taught by Satoh and Rieker with the motivation of provided the user with a method for consolidating multiple sources of information located on various screens as recited in Szlam (Col. 5, Ln. 25-Col. 6, Ln. 18).

Claims 6 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,774,671 to Satoh in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,832,447 to Rieker et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,349,299 to Spencer.

Satoh and Rieker fail to teach the step of presenting the retrieved consumer information to the user and provider for verification.

Spencer teaches a system and method for storing electronic contact information into an electronic address book where at step 120, for example, a graphical user interface may be used to display to user any change of information (see: column 10, lines 12-27). The Examiner considers the user to also be a provider.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have including the user verification feature as taught by Spencer with the system of Satoh and Rieker with the motivation of providing an additional level of security thereby preventing unauthorized access.

Art Unit: 3626

6. Claims 9-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,876,643 to McNeill in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,832,447 to Rieker et al.

McNeill is directed towards a parallel searching system having a master processor for controlling plural slave processors for independently processing respective search requests.

As per claims 9-13, which are directed towards a system for collecting and providing consumer information to a user, McNeill teaches a buffer for receiving a user request for information from a requesting computer and for receiving consumer from a specified network location. McNeill also teaches an information matching system for retrieving the consumer information and a transfer agent (bus) for transferring at least one item of the consumer information in the retrieved consumer information to a corresponding field in a user interface in the requesting computer (Abstract and Col. 3, Ln. 35-50).

McNeill does not expressly teach the specific data recited in claims 9-13; however, these differences are only found in the non-functional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps recited nor do they alter the recited structural elements. The recited method steps would be performed the same regardless of the specific data. Further, the structural elements remain the same regardless of the specific data. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, *see Cf. In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

McNeill fail to teach:

Art Unit: 3626

--the claimed receiving a request received at a plurality of different network locations remote from one another relating to at least two insurance carriers to determine medical insurance coverage; and

--the claimed using a transfer agent containing a plurality of different data structures associating different requestors of medical insurance information with different computer programs, and organizing and formatting the retrieved medical insurance information based upon a predefined data structure uniquely associated with a particular requestor who requested the medical information, and transferring at least one of said data items to a corresponding field in a user interface of a computer based upon the predefined data structure, the predefined data structure indicating one or more types of information and a data presentation format pre-selected by the requestor.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers. Furthermore, Rieker teaches at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as

Art Unit: 3626

the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61). Additionally, Rieker teaches at control process (174, 7F) information is checked by comparing the format of received message containing eligibility information against format standards for the particular gateway (116, Fig. 2) (transfer agent) and assuming all information is correct the control process (174, Fig. 7F) generates a response (see: column 11, lines 65 to column 12, lines 5 and column 10, lines 56-58). In addition, Rieker teaches that at block 350 the control process 174 matches insurance eligibility information from the appropriate data in gateway (116, Fig. 2) with patient-specific information and if there is an error such that the information does not match the process is returned to block 252 (see: column 11, lines 52-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art the invention was made to include a plurality of network locations located remote from one another to retrieve and verify consumer eligibility as taught by Rieker within parallel searching system as taught by McNeill et al. with the motivation of obtaining timely, accurate and complete health insurance eligibility information for each incoming patient (see: Rieker: column 1, lines 28-31).

7. Claims 8 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,774,671 to Satoh, U.S. Patent No. 6,349,299 to Spencer, U.S. Patent No. 5,675,637 to Szlam et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,832,447 to Rieker et al.

Claim 8 is directed towards a method for collecting and providing consumer demographic information and consumer insurance information to a user.

Satoh teaches the steps of a) receiving from a requesting computer a request for consumer information from a user (the request identifying a customer) and b) retrieving the requested consumer information corresponding to the identified consumer from at least one network

Art Unit: 3626

location (the consumer information comprises at least one data item) (Col. 1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13 and Col. 5, Ln. 65-Col. 6, Ln. 17).

Satoh fails to teach:

c) presenting the retrieved consumer information to the user for verification;

d) requesting from a plurality of different network locations remote from one another medical insurance information for said identified consumer based upon a plurality of data items, wherein each data item corresponds to a different one of a second plurality of attributes of the identified consumer and comprises at least one character defining a character string;

e) retrieving including search of eligibility information relating to at least two insurance carriers to determine medical insurance coverage being stored at each of said plurality of different network location said search being based upon said second plurality of data items and performed; and

f) upon verification of said consumer medical information by said provider, using a transfer agent containing a plurality of different data structures associated different requestors of demographic information and medical insurance information with different computer programs to organized and format said retrieved consumer demographic information and said consumer medical insurance information based upon a predefined data structure associated with a particular requestor who requested the medical insurance information, and transferring at least one data item from the retrieved consumer information to a corresponding field in a user interface in a requesting computer based upon the predefined data structure, the predefined data structure indicating one or more types of information and a data presentation format pre-selected by the consumer.

Art Unit: 3626

Spencer teaches a system and method for storing electronic contact information into an electronic address book where at step 120, for example, a graphical user interface may be used to display to user any change of information (see: column 10, lines 12-27). The Examiner considers the user to also be a provider.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have including the user verification feature as taught by Spencer with the system of Satoh with the motivation of providing an additional level of security thereby preventing unauthorized access.

Satoh teaches the step of d) receiving from a requesting computer a request for information from a user (the request identifying a consumer) and e) retrieving the requested consumer information corresponding to the identified consumer from at least one network location (the consumer information comprising at least one data item) (Col. 3, Ln. 50-Col. 4, Ln. 19 and Col. 17; Ln. 63-Col. 18, Ln. 5).

Satoh the user is provided information regarding services (Col. 1, Ln. 59-Col. 2, Ln. 13) and the examiner takes the position that it is within the scope of Satoh that these services include consumer insurance and credit card information.

Satoh and Spencer fail to teach:

e) retrieving including search of eligibility information relating to at least two insurance carriers to determine medical insurance coverage being stored at each of said plurality of different network location said search being based upon said second plurality of data items and performed; and



Art Unit: 3626

f) upon verification of said consumer medical information by said provider, using a transfer agent containing a plurality of different data structures associated different requestors of demographic information and medical insurance information with different computer programs to organized and format said retrieved consumer demographic information and said consumer medical insurance information based upon a predefined data structure associated with a particular requestor who requested the medical insurance information, and transferring at least one data item from the retrieved consumer information to a corresponding field in a user interface in a requesting computer based upon the predefined data structure, the predefined data structure indicating one or more types of information and a data presentation format pre-selected by the consumer.

In Spencer, once the user has verified their demographic information, the information is stored in a database (see: Col. 10, Ln. 23-27) but is not transferred to a field. However this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Szlam (Col. 12, Ln. 4-28 and Col. 17, Ln. 53-Col. 18, Ln. 5).

Szlam teaches a method for automatically obtaining and presenting data from multiple data sources using a screen-scraping feature (see: Col. 12, Ln. 4-28 and Col. 17, Ln. 53-Col. 18, Ln. 5).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have included this screen-scraping feature as taught in Szlam with the system of Satoh and Spencer with the motivation of provided the user with a method for consolidating multiple sources of information located on various screens as recited in Szlam (Col. 5, Ln. 25-Col. 6, Ln. 18).

Art Unit: 3626

Satoh, Spencer and Szlam fail to teach:

--the claimed retrieving including search of eligibility information relating to at least two insurance carriers to determine medical insurance coverage being stored at each of said plurality of different network location said search being based upon said second plurality of data items and performed; and

--the claimed upon verification of said consumer medical information by said provider, using a transfer agent containing a plurality of different data structures associated different requestors of demographic information and medical insurance information with different computer programs to organized and format said retrieved consumer demographic information and said consumer medical insurance information based upon a predefined data structure associated with a particular requestor who requested the medical insurance information, and transferring at least one data item from the retrieved consumer information to a corresponding field in a user interface in a requesting computer based upon the predefined data structure, the predefined data structure indicating one or more types of information and a data presentation format pre-selected by the consumer.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The

Art Unit: 3626

Examiner considers each insurance payors (carriers) computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification. In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers. Furthermore, Rieker teaches at block 256 where requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61). Additionally, Rieker teaches at control process (174, 7F) information is checked by comparing the format of received message containing eligibility information against format standards for the particular gateway (116, Fig. 2) (transfer agent) and assuming all information is correct the control process (174, Fig. 7F) generates a response (see: column 11, lines 65 to column 12, lines 5 and column 10, lines 56-58). In addition, Rieker teaches that at block 350 the control process 174 matches insurance eligibility information from the appropriate data in gateway (116, Fig. 2) with patient-specific information and if there is an error such that the information does not match the process is returned to block 252 (see: column 11, lines 52-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art the invention was made to include a plurality of network locations located remote from one another to retrieve and verify consumer eligibility as taught by Rieker with the system as taught by the

Art Unit: 3626

Satoh, Spencer and Szlam with the motivation of obtaining timely, accurate and complete health insurance eligibility information for each incoming patient (see: Rieker: column 1, lines 28-31).

As per claim 21, it repeats the subject matter of claim 8, as a “machine readable storage having stored thereon a computer program” elements rather than a series of steps. As the underlying processes of claim 8 has been shown to be obvious in view of the teachings of Satoh, Spencer, Szlam and Rieker in the above rejections of claim 8, it is readily apparent that the system disclosed by Satoh, Spencer, Szlam and Rieker includes machine readable storage having stored thereon a computer program to perform these functions. As such, these limitations are rejected of the same reasons given above for method claim 8, and incorporated herein.

8. Claims 22-28 and 30-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,070,452 to Doyle, Jr. et al. and U.S. Patent No. 5,832,447 to Rieker et al.

As per claim 22, Doyle teaches the steps of receiving a list of one or more consumers medical treatment for which insurance compensation is available (Col. 2, Ln. 42-64, Col. 5, Ln. 16-32 and Col. 5, Ln. 51-64), querying at least one of a plurality of network locations specifying insurance eligibility information to determine whether one or more consumers is insured by the insurance carrier (Figure 2B), and indicating which of the consumer of the list have insurance (Figure 2B and Col. 5, Ln. 16-32).

Doyle fails to teach:

--the claimed searching a plurality of machine-readable databases separately stored at a plurality network locations remotely located from one another and comprising insurance eligibility information to determine whether one or more of the consumers is insured by at least one medical insurance carrier; and

Art Unit: 3626

--the claimed using a transfer agent containing a plurality of different data structures associating different requestors of medical insurance information with different computer programs, organizing and formatting the retrieved medical insurance information based upon a predefined data structure uniquely associated with a particular requestor who requested the medical information, and transferring at least one of said data items to a corresponding field in a user interface of a computer based upon the predefined data structure, the predefined data structure indicating one or more types of information and a data presentation format pre-selected by the requestor.

Rieker teaches a system and method for providing real-time verification of health insurance eligibility including personal computers (110, Fig. 2) establishing links (114, Fig. 2) with appropriate data gateways (116, Fig. 2) in order to obtain information regarding the eligibility of specific health care patient using an admission form (see: column 5, lines 34-44 and Fig. 10). In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors (carriers) computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification. In addition, Rieker teaches that the data gateway (116, Fig. 2) has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors computers to be remotely located and include a database of consumer eligibility files used for verification from different insurance carriers. Furthermore, Rieker teaches at block 256 where

Art Unit: 3626

requesting insurance eligibility verification is performed using a patient's name or if the patient is minor using additional information such as the name of responsible party (parent's name) (see: column 8, lines 50-61). Additionally, Rieker teaches at control process (174, 7F) information is checked by comparing the format of received message containing eligibility information against format standards for the particular gateway (116, Fig. 2) (transfer agent) and assuming all information is correct the control process (174, Fig. 7F) generates a response (see: column 11, lines 65 to column 12, lines 5 and column 10, lines 56-58). In addition, Rieker teaches that at block 350 the control process 174 matches insurance eligibility information from the appropriate data in gateway (116, Fig. 2) with patient-specific information and if there is an error such that the information does not match the process is returned to block 252 (see: column 11, lines 52-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art the invention was made to include a plurality of network locations located remote from one another to retrieve and verify consumer eligibility as taught by Rieker within the computerized insurance claim processing system as taught by the Doyle with the motivation of obtaining timely, accurate and complete health insurance eligibility information for each incoming patient (see: Rieker: column 1, lines 28-31).

As per claim 23, Rieker teaches a data gateway (116, Fig. 2) that has access to and provides information about insurance eligibility, which is supplied from one or more health insurance payors (118, Fig. 2) (see: column 5, lines 66 to column 6, lines 3 and Fig. 2). The Examiner considers each insurance payors (carriers) computer (databases) to be a plurality of network location.

Art Unit: 3626

As per claim 24, in the system of Doyle, for the consumers having insurance, the system specifies which insurance carrier provides insurance for the consumer (Col. 2, Ln. 42-64 and Col. 5, Ln. 16-32).

As per claim 25, the system of Doyle determines that at least one of the consumers is insured by two or more insurance carriers (Col. 2, Ln. 16-32).

As per claims 26-28, Doyle and Rieker fail to teach, per se, the concept of specifying which insurance carriers provide insurance and which carrier is a primary carrier. However Doyle and Rieker teaches that the insurance administration database contains a listing of the dollar amounts payable for a given type of diagnosis (see: Doyle: Col. 2, Ln. 59-64). The examiner takes the position that from the information in Doyle a user can determine which insurance carrier is the primary carrier (assuming the primary carrier while contain the highest dollar amounts payable of all the insurance carriers).

As per claim 30, it repeats the subject matter of claim 22, as a "machine readable storage having stored thereon a computer program" elements rather than a series of steps. As the underlying processes of claim 22 has been shown to be obvious in view of the teachings of Doyle and Rieker in the above rejections of claim 8, it is readily apparent that the system disclosed by Doyle and Rieker includes machine readable storage having stored thereon a computer program to perform these functions. As such, these limitations are rejected of the same reasons given above for method claim 22, and incorporated herein.

As per claims 31-36, they are rejected for same reasons set forth in rejection of claims 23-28.

Art Unit: 3626

9. Claims 29 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,070,452 to Doyle, Jr. et al. and U.S. Patent No. 5,832,447 to Rieker et al. as applied to Claim 22, above, and in further view of US Patent Number 6,694, 362 to Secor.

Doyle and Rieker fails to teach the step of determining that at least one item of supplemental consumer information for one or more consumers is missing from the list of consumers and querying at least one of a plurality of network locations specifying demographic information to locate at least one of the missing items of supplemental consumer information.

Secor teaches a method and system for network impact analysis, teaches a feature which determines that data is missing and a feature known as an “Action Tree” is used to query the appropriate data source to locate the missing information (Col. 8, Ln. 31-38).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have included the “Action Tree” feature as taught by Secor with the system as taught by the Doyle and Rieker with the motivation of 1) ensuring that all supplemental consumer information on a given user was available to the system and 2) provide a means to obtain missing information in obtain a complete record (these reasons are recited in Secor) (Col. 8, Ln. 30-46).

As per claim 37, Doyle and Rieker fails to teach the step of determining that at least one item of supplemental consumer information for one or more consumers is missing from the list of consumers and querying at least one of a plurality of network locations specifying demographic information to locate at least one of the missing items of supplemental consumer information.



Secor teaches a method and system for network impact analysis and teaches a feature which determines that data is missing and a feature known as an "Action Tree" is used to query the appropriate data source to locate the missing information (Col. 8, Ln. 31-38).

The motivation to combining the teachings of Secor with the system as taught by Doyle and Rieker are discussed in the rejection of claim 29, are incorporated herein.

### ***Response to Arguments***

10. Applicant's arguments filed 9/13/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments will be addressed hereinbelow in the order in which they appear in the response filed 9/13/06.

In response to Applicant arguments, it is respectfully submits that the Examiner has applied new passage and citation to the amended claims 1-3, 6, 8, 9, 14, 21, 22, 30 and 40 and newly added claims 41-45 at the present time. As such, Applicant's remarks with regard to the application of Satoh, Szlam, Doyle, Secor, Spencer, McNeil and/or Rieker to the amended and newly added claims are addressed in the above Office Action.

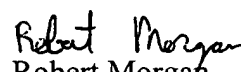
### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert W. Morgan whose telephone number is (571) 272-6773. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Mon - Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on (571) 272-6776. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 3626

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Robert Morgan  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 3626